



CITY OF CHICHESTER

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE STATE OF

PUBLIC HEALTH

OF THE

CITY OF CHICHESTER

For the year 1950

BY

H. MICHAEL AYRES, O.St.J.

M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M.&H., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health



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Members of the City Council at 31st December, 1950

Councillor G. A. R. PURCHASE, J. P. (*Mayor*)

Councillor F. E. WORLEY (*Deputy Mayor*)

Alderman J. R. HOBBS, J.P.

„ C. C. ALLEN

„ T. J. EASTLAND, J.P.

„ C. D. HERNIMAN, J.P.

„ MRS. A. F. EASTLAND

„ H. U. B. BURDEN

Councillor S. A. INGREY

„ L. E. EVERSLED MARTIN

„ THE REV. GODFREY WELLS

„ C. J. NEWELL

„ MISS V. L. THOMAS

„ E. W. TOZER

„ G. J. WELCH

„ D. H. T. M. ROBERTSON-RITCHIE

„ W. BROOKES

„ J. P. WHITEHEAD

„ MRS. M. D. HERNIMAN

„ W. R. BRAY

„ J. M. SELSBY

„ THE REV. A. R. DUNCAN-JONES

„ F. W. DENT

„ A. E. HUMPHRY

Public Health Committee at 31st December, 1950

Councillor G. A. R. PURCHASE, J. P. (*Mayor*)

Alderman MRS. A. F. EASTLAND (*Chairman*)

Alderman H. U. B. BURDEN

Councillor L. E. EVERSLED MARTIN

„ THE REV. GODFREY WELLS

„ C. J. NEWELL

„ MISS V. L. THOMAS

„ MRS. M. D. HERNIMAN

„ THE REV. A. R. DUNCAN-JONES

„ F. W. DENT

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE CITY

Officers

Other Appointments and Duties

I. MICHAEL AYRES

(Member of the Royal College of Surgeons (Eng.), Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians (Lond.), Diploma in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene (Camb. Univ.), Diploma in Public Health (Camb. Univ.).)
Medical Officer of Health.

Medical Officer of Health, Bognor Regis Urban District ;
Assistant County Medical Officer of Health, West Sussex County Council ;
Medical Superintendent, Chichester Infectious Disease Hospital.

. C. WARD

(Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board as Sanitary Inspector, and Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute as an Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.)
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Housing Inspector ;
Inspector under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949 ;
Inspector under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations.

R. MORRIS

Chief Clerk.

. SNOWDON

(Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board as Sanitary Inspector, and Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute as an Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.)
Additional Sanitary Inspector.

V. H. J. OSMAN

Shops Inspector (Part-time).

CLERICAL STAFF.

Senior Clerk—Housing :

MISS F. M. WALMSLEY

Assistant Clerks :

L. J. MARVIN

MISS M. BAILEY

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
GREYFRIARS,
NORTH STREET,
CHICHESTER.

July, 1951

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH
COMMITTEE.

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my ninth Annual Report, namely that for the year 1950, on the health of the City of Chichester.

The Ministry of Health has by its circular number 112/50 requested that the report be prepared on similar lines to the report for the previous year.

It is very gratifying to be able to report that a very high standard has again been attained but it must be borne in mind when considering statistics in respect of an area such as the City of Chichester, which has a relatively small population, that a slight variation in the number of births, deaths, etc. will tend to be reflected disproportionately in the rates per thousand of the population.

1. BIRTHS AND BIRTHRATE.

It will be noted that there is a slight decline in the birthrate. There were 293 births in the City during the year 1950 as compared with 301 in the year 1949, the respective rates per thousand of the population being 16.07 and 16.75.

This decline in the birthrate however, is in common with the decrease nationally, the birthrate for England and Wales being 15.8 for 1950 and 16.7 for 1949.

It will be observed that the City birthrate for 1950, is higher than the rate for England and Wales.

The Registrar General has this year supplied an "Area Comparability Factor" for births as well as for deaths and this enables a more accurate comparison to be made with birth and death rates of other local authority areas and England and Wales. A brief note explaining the Area Comparability Factor can be found under "Deaths" in the body of the report.

The birthrate for the City when adjusted is increased to 18.00 per thousand population.

In spite of the decrease in the number of births there was a *natural increase* in the population of 91, i.e. the difference between births and deaths (293 births minus 202 deaths).

2. DEATHS AND DEATHRATE.

The number of deaths in the year 1950 was 202, a decrease when compared with the previous year when 212 deaths were recorded. The rates per

thousand of the population for these two years being 11.08 and 11.8 respectively.

The deathrate for the City for the year under review is lower than the deathrate for England and Wales (11.6).

The City deathrate when adjusted by the "Area Comparability Factor" is reduced to 9.64. A note on the Area Comparability Factor can be found in the body of the report under "Deaths".

Other information regarding deaths is as follows :—

(a) Death rate from all forms of Tuberculosis.

The number of deaths from Tuberculosis for the year 1950 was 5 as compared with 7 for the year 1949. The resultant rates per thousand of the population being 0.27 and 0.22 respectively.

The comparative rate for England and Wales for the year 1950 was 0.36.

(b) Maternal Mortality.

It is very gratifying to be able to report that there were no deaths due to maternal causes during the year under review.

(c) Infant Mortality Rate.

There were 5 deaths of infants under one year of age during the year 1950 compared with 7 deaths during the previous year. The respective rates per thousand live births being 17.06 and 23.26.

The rate of 17.06 in addition to being an improvement on the previous year is well below the rate for England and Wales which is 29.8.

This is most satisfactory.

(d) Cancer Death Rate.

The number of deaths attributable to Cancer in the City during the year 1950, namely 26, was less than the figure of 37 for the previous year. The respective rates per thousand of the population being 1.4 and 2.1. The rate for 1950 compares favourably with the Cancer death rate for England and Wales which is 1.99.

CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

1950 was a mild year for infectious disease in the City. Only 60 notifications (excluding Tuberculosis) were received, and this figure includes 2 cases of Measles. Scarlet Fever showed an increase over the previous 5 years, 10 cases being notified. The table giving the ward distribution of cases of infectious disease, to be found in the body of the report, shows that the cases of Scarlet Fever were mainly in one Ward, but with a disease of this type, there is no indication that the particular Ward is less healthy.

It should, however, be borne in mind that the City has to accept notifications of infectious disease (other than Tuberculosis) from the institutions situated within the City Boundary and during the year under review 14 of the notifications received from them related to *non residents of the City*,

4. DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Statistics relating to Diphtheria Immunisation can be found on a later page in Section III. It is estimated that 64.4% of the children in the City under the age of 5 years and 77.2% of the children between 5 and 15 years have been artificially immunised.

There were no cases of Diphtheria notified during the year under review.

5. HOUSING.

A shortage of houses still exists in the City and although the number of new houses actually completed during the year under review was small (15) this is not a true measure of the efforts made by the City Council.

The total number of Council Houses completed in the post-war period to the end of December, 1950—was 446 and this compares most favourably with the other thirteen housing authorities in West Sussex.

During the year 1950 the Whyke House Estate was completed (excluding the four shops) and considerable progress had been made on the City Council's new housing estate at Parklands.

6. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Further progress was made during the year 1950 in improving the conditions under which foodstuffs are handled. The work has been carried out by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. T. C. Ward with the assistance of Mr. J. Snowdon, the Additional Sanitary Inspector.

The City Council adopted the model byelaws issued by the Ministry of Food, concerning the Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air. They became operative on 21st August, 1950.

I am pleased to be able to record that the food traders generally were very co-operative.

7. RODENT CONTROL.

Details can be found later in the report which show that very satisfactory results were obtained during the year under review.

Treatments are carried out free of charge at private dwellings to encourage the notification of infestations, thus enabling action to be taken.

8. WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply of the City has maintained its very high standard. I would once again like to express my indebtedness to Mr. A. N. Burgess, the City Water Engineer and Manager, for his unstinted co-operation.

A detailed report on the City's water supply, in accordance with the directions of the Ministry of Health, and as furnished by Mr. Burgess, can be found at the commencement of Section VI of the report.

I again wish to express my deep appreciation of the unstinted interest taken in the health of the City by the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee and by the Mayor, Aldermen and members of the Council.

A very large amount of excellent work has been carried out by Mr. T. C. Ward, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, his assistant Mr. J. Snowdon and the Nuisance Inspector, Mr. W. H. J. Osman. I also wish to record my thanks to the Chief Clerk, Mr. P. R. Morris, and the other members of the staff of the Public Health Department.

I am extremely indebted to the Town Clerk and the Chief Officers of other Departments for their friendly and close co-operation and assistance at all times, also to the local doctors and the general public for their most willing co-operation.

I am, Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H. M. AYRES,

Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE 1

GENERAL ANI

1912-

Year	Popu- lation	Births		Deaths		Population Natural Increase or Decrease	Infant Mortality		Cancer Deaths	
		No.	Rate	No.	Crude Death Rate†	No.	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1912	12960	227	17.46	243	18.74	—16	15	64.93	11	0.8
1913	13030	228	17.50	261	20.03	—33	13	57.01	24	1.8
1914	13110	227	17.31	260	19.83	—33	12	52.86	17	1.2
1915	10240	207	15.78	300	29.59	—93	26	125.60	12	1.2
1916	9962	225	23.52	172	17.25	53	16	71.04	11	1.1
1917	9843	220	20.05	175	17.77	45	11	49.94	22	2.2
1918	11851	181	15.27	187	17.67	— 6	11	60.72	18	1.5
1919	12031	205	17.7	172	15.47	33	21	121.95	20	1.6
1920	12200	289	24.3	148	12.8	141	9	44.9	27	2.2
1921	12413	244	19.70	153	12.33	91	15	61.47	14	1.1
1922	12560	235	18.71	148	11.78	87	14	59.57	24	1.9
1923	12680	213	16.79	142	11.19	71	9	42.25	22	1.7
1924	13010	188	14.45	153	11.96	35	7	37.23	19	1.5
1925	13410	186	13.87	142	10.75	44	9	48.38	22	1.6
1926	14090	181	12.84	155	11.15	26	5	27.62	22	1.5
1927	14300	223	15.59	170	12.01	53	8	35.87	30	2.0
1928	13850	198	14.29	190	13.93	8	12	60.60	19	1.3
1929	13760	199	14.46	169	12.47	30	10	50.25	16	1.1
1930	13760	229	16.64	153	11.29	76	10	43.66	29	2.1
1931	13912	205	14.72	144	10.56	61	6	29.26	19	1.3
1932	14180	206	14.52	171	12.05	35	11	53.39	25	1.7
1933	15240	198	12.99	185	12.13	13	10	50.50	29	1.8
1934	15590	236	15.13	173	11.09	63	7	29.66	26	1.6
1935	15770	223	14.14	193	12.23	30	11	49.32	32	2.0
1936	15950	209	13.10	207	12.97	2	2	9.56	38	2.3
1937	16370	239	14.59	167	10.20	72	10	41.84	34	2.0
1938	16460	227	13.79	202	12.27	25	7	30.83	34	2.0
1939	17530	245	14.62	187	10.66	58	12	48.58	24	1.3
1940	18540	241	12.99	202	10.89	39	12	49.79	27	1.5
1941	18270	263	14.39	200	10.94	63	8	30.41	28	1.5
1942	17420	275	15.78	206	11.82	69	12	43.64	32	1.8
1943	16490	308	18.67	220	13.34	88	15	48.77	23	2.0
1944	15880	285	17.95	213	13.47	72	19	66.66	34	2.1
1945	15890	272	17.11	191	12.02	81	6	22.05	35	2.2
1946	16790	310	18.46	223	13.20	87	9	29.03	38	2.3
1947	17120	311	18.16	231	13.49	80	10	32.15	28	1.6
1948	17900	329	18.38	188	10.5	141	3	9.12	33	1.8
1949	18020	301	16.75*	212	11.8*	89	7	23.26	37	2.0
1950	18230	293	16.07	202	11.08	91	5	17.06	26	1.7

* These have been calculated according to the civilian (only) population for (19) —17,970.

† For explanation see under heading "Deaths" in body of Report.

STATISTICS

Death from Zymotic Disease		Scarlet Fever Attack Rate	Diphtheria Attack Rate	No. of inhabited Houses ‡	New houses erected	Houses erected with State Assistance		Rateable Value ‡	Sum represented by Penny Rate ‡	Year
No.	Rate				Total	By Council	By Other Person			
3	0.23	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	1912
1	0.07	0.38	1.9	2699	x	x	x	x	x	1913
3	0.22	3.96	2.7	2699	x	x	x	x	x	1914
10	0.98	6.34	1.8	2699	x	x	x	x	x	1915
1	0.1	4.1	1.6	x	x	x	x	x	x	1916
2	0.2	2.03	2.1	x	x	x	x	x	x	1917
3	0.25	1.3	5.1	x	x	x	x	x	x	1918
5	0.41	6.6	1.5	2802	x	x	x	x	x	1919
4	0.32	0.9	3.1	2805	3	x	x	x	x	1920
1	0.08	0.9	2.4	2845	27	x	x	£59910	£220	1921
Nil	—	1.35	0.8	x	10	x	x	£60462	£220	1922
2	0.15	0.15	0.63	2647	x	x	x	£60905	£230	1923
Nil	—	0.23	0.07	2647	25	6	5	£62130	£240	1924
Nil	—	1.1	0.29	2647	118	48	44	£63474	£240	1925
Nil	—	1.7	1.4	2647	110	58	39	£64884	£252	1926
2	0.13	3.4	2.02	2647	98	62	16	£64827	£257	1927
2	0.14	2.8	1.8	2647	37	Nil	24	£66365	£257/4/8	1928
2	0.14	2.9	0.72	2647	27	Nil	11	£95646	£267/0/11	1929
2	0.14	2.6	0.58	3307	27	Nil	1	£90373	£377/10/2	1930
2	0.14	1.2	0.32	3351	x	x	x	£91898	£358/12/5	1931
Nil	—	0.98	0.56	3402	51	Nil	Nil	£94999	£368/14/3	1932
Nil	—	5.7	0.32	3854	102	Nil	Nil	£97512	£381/3/7	1933
2	0.12	2.5	1.2	4003	120	Nil	Nil	£109863	£429/10/0	1934
6	0.38	3.1	5.6	4148	171	Nil	Nil	£123961	£485/10/11	1935
2	0.12	1.3	1.8	4358	302	Nil	Nil	£127363	£500/11/11	1936
1	0.06	0.85	1.5	4524	183	Nil	Nil	£133036	£527	1937
Nil	—	0.36	0.42	4572	208	Nil	Nil	£140554	£545/6/11	1938
4	0.22	1.54	0.85	4758	Nil	Nil	Nil	£143923	£591/3/7	1939
Nil	—	1.78	0.21	4799	Nil	Nil	Nil	£153486	£594/15/6	1940
1	0.05	2.02	0.38	4277	Nil	Nil	Nil	£156780	£624/15/11	1941
1	0.05	3.15	0.17	4272	Nil	Nil	Nil	£157190	£618/9/11	1942
1	0.06	2.68	0.54	4276	Nil	Nil	Nil	£158383	£648/9/7	1943
6	0.37	4.91	0.12	4239	Nil	Nil	Nil	£159102	£646/10/6	1944
2	0.12	0.62	0.12	4243	6	Nil	Nil	£159936	£647/6/5	1945
Nil	—	0.71	0.47	4589	71	13	50	£159743	£637/19/0	1946
3	0.17	0.29	0.05	4666	87	62	Nil	£162530	£642/13/10	1947
Nil	—	0.34	Nil	4802	227	192	Nil	£160253	£661/3/0	1948
Nil	—	0.44	Nil	5020	137	114	Nil	£168505	£677/10/2	1949
1	0.05	1.37	Nil	5144	38	15	Nil	£171786	£670/6/4	1950

‡ Actual figure at 31st March.

x Information not available.

TABLE II
Vital Statistics of Chichester compared with the Vital
Statistics of the County of West Sussex, 1950

The population for the first time has been calculated to include non-civilians. Birth and Death Rates are based on this population. Figures for 1949, shewn in brackets are for *civilian population only* and, therefore, not strictly comparable.

	Urban Districts	Rural Districts	Adminis- trative County	Chichester
Population estimated by Registrar General ..	169,540 (168,110)	146,550 (144,590)	316,090 (312,700)	18,230 (18,020)
Number of Live Births	2,112 (2,293)	2,091 (2,341)	4,203 (4,634)	293 (301)
Birth Rate*	12.46 (13.64)	14.27 (16.19)	13.30 (14.82)	16.07 (16.7)
Number of Deaths ..	2,622 (2,507)	1,832 (1,806)	4,454 (4,313)	202 (212)
Death Rate*	15.47 (14.91)	12.50 (12.49)	14.09 (13.79)	11.08 (11.3)
Number of Deaths of infants under one year	52 (58)	57 (66)	109 (124)	5 (7)
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births ..	25 (25)	27 (28)	26 (27)	17.06 (23.5)
Number of Maternal Deaths	3 (2)	2 (3)	5 (5)	Nil (1)
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births ..	1.4 (0.8)	0.9 (1.2)	1.2 (1.0)	— (3.23)
Number of Deaths from Tuberculosis (Respiratory System)	49 (51)	32 (35)	81 (86)	5 (2)
Death Rate from Tuberculosis* (Respiratory System)	0.29 (0.30)	0.22 (0.24)	0.26 (0.27)	0.27 (0.1)
Number of Deaths from Cancer	447 (428)	319 (316)	766 (744)	26 (37)
Death Rate from Cancer*	2.64 (2.55)	2.18 (2.18)	2.42 (2.38)	1.43 (2.0)
Natural Increase — excess of Births over Deaths	510† (214)†	259 (535)	251† (321)	91 (89)

† Deaths exceed births.

* Rate per 1,000 of the population.

STATISTICS FOR ENGLAND AND WALES

Birth Rate	15.8 (3.7)
Death Rate	11.6 (1.7)
Infant Mortality Rate	29.8 (32.1)
Death Rate from Tuberculosis (Respiratory System) ..	0.32 (0.41)
Cancer Death Rate	1.99 (1.87)

(The figures in brackets represent the rates for the year 1949.)

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

1.—General Statistics

Area in acres	2,873
Population (Census 1931)	13,912
Population (Provisional figure for Census 1951)	19,110
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population (1950)	18,230
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1950, according to Rate Books	5,144
Rateable Value (at 31st March, 1950)	£171,786
Amount represented by a penny rate (at 31st March, 1950)	£670

2.—Social Conditions

The City is chiefly a residential and administrative centre with the outlying parts agricultural.

The industrial structure is varied and secure, and there are no large industries which might have a prejudicial effect on health.

3.—Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year

Births :—	Males	Fem.	Total	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population ..
Live Births—				16.07
Legitimate	141	133	274	
Illegitimate	8	11	19	
	<u>149</u>	<u>144</u>	<u>293</u>	The figure for England and Wales was 15.8
Still Births—				Rate per 1,000 total (live and still births) births
Legitimate	3	4	7	23.33
Illegitimate	—	—	—	
	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>	
Deaths :—	108	94	202	Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population .. 11.08
				The figure for England and Wales was 11.6
Total number of deaths occurring in Public Institutions				103
(Percentage of total deaths, 50.99)				
Deaths from diseases and accidents of pregnancy and childbirth :—				
From Sepsis				Nil
From other causes				Nil
Death rate from Maternal causes per 1,000 live and still births				—
Number of deaths of Infants under one year of age				5
Death rate of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births				17.06
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)				26
Deaths from Measles				Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)				Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years)				1

TABLE III—Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1950 and previous ten years.

Year	Population	Births			Total Deaths Registered in the District uncorrected		Transferable Deaths		Nett Deaths belonging to the District			
		Uncorrected Numbers	Nett		Num-ber	Rate	Of Non-Residents Regd. in the District	Of Residents not Regd. in the District	Under 1 year of age		All ages	
			Num-ber	Rate					Num-ber	Rate per 1,000 nett Births	Num-ber	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1940	18,540	232	241	12.99	504	27.18	333	31	12	49.79	202	10.89
1941	18,270	234	263	14.39	653	30.27	480	27	8	30.41	200	10.94
1942	17,420	212	275	15.78	845	48.51	657	18	12	43.64	206	11.82
1943	16,490	237	308	18.67	949	57.55	746	17	15	48.77	220	13.34
1944	15,880	252	285	17.95	920	57.93	719	12	19	66.66	213	13.47
1945	15,890	277	272	17.11	1,161	73.06	985	15	6	22.05	191	12.02
1946	16,790	327	310	18.46	926	55.15	728	15	9	29.03	223	13.20
1947	17,120	347	311	18.16	878	51.28	672	25	10	32.15	231	13.49
1948	17,900	307	329	18.38	744	41.56	566	10	3	9.12	188	10.50
1949	18,020	302	301	16.75	773	43.02	573	12	7	23.26	212	11.8
1950	18,230	279	293	16.07	787	43.17	600	15	5	17.06	202	11.08

Note.—This table has been prepared to compare the number of uncorrected deaths actually attributable to the City of London with the corresponding rates

BIRTHS

During the year 1950 there were 293 births, which is a decrease on the previous year, namely 301, giving rates of 16.07 and 16.75 respectively, per 100 of the population. This decrease, however, is in common with the decrease nationally which is shown by the birth rates for England and Wales 15.8 for 1950, and 16.75 for 1949.

It is very gratifying to report that the birth rate for the City for 1950 is above the birth rate for England and Wales.

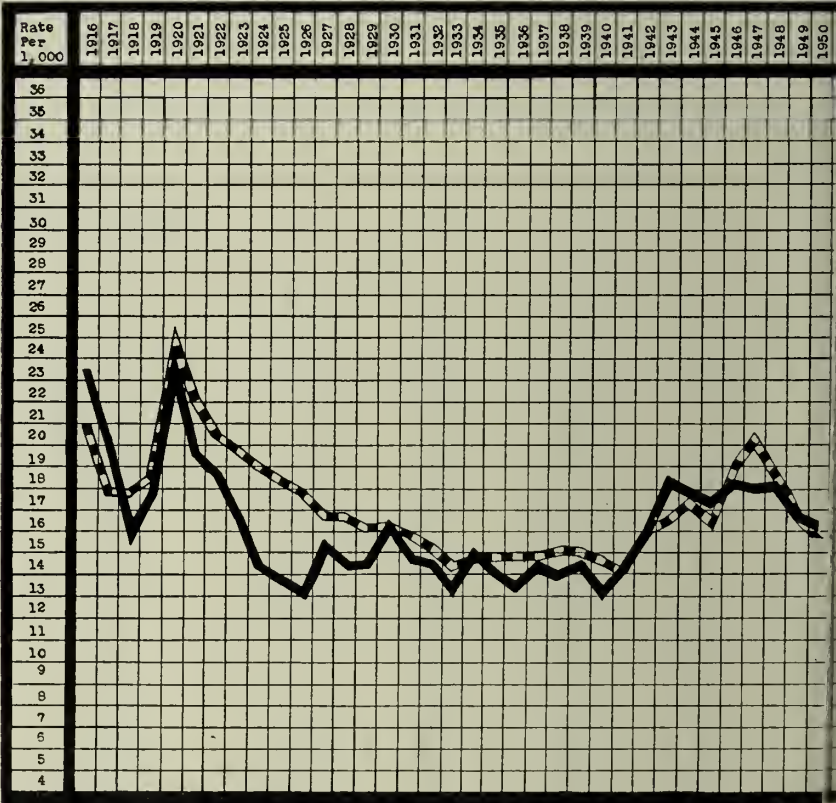
The crude birth rate for the City (16.07) when multiplied by the *Area Comparability Factor (1.12) gives an adjusted birth rate of 18.00, which it will be observed is considerably higher than the birth rate for England and Wales.

The following table shows the births male and female, and the birth rates, for the City by years, since 1912.

Year	Total Births	Males	Females	Birth Rate	No. of males born per 100 females
1912	227	—	—	17.46	—
1913	228	118	110	17.50	107.2
1914	232	112	120	17.31	93.3
1915	207	114	93	15.78	122.5
1916	225	113	112	23.52	100.8
1917	220	110	110	20.05	100.0
1918	181	111	70	15.27	158.5
1919	205	100	105	17.7	95.2
1920	289	150	139	24.3	107.9
1921	244	120	124	19.70	96.7
1922	235	119	116	18.71	102.5
1923	213	110	103	16.79	106.7
1924	188	109	79	14.45	137.9
1925	186	92	94	13.87	97.8
1926	181	71	110	12.84	64.5
1927	223	124	99	15.59	125.2
1928	198	101	97	14.29	104.1
1929	199	102	97	14.46	105.1
1930	229	127	102	16.64	124.5
1931	205	95	110	14.72	86.3
1932	206	109	97	14.52	112.3
1933	198	105	93	12.99	112.9
1934	236	115	121	15.13	95.0
1935	223	122	101	14.14	120.7
1936	209	108	101	13.10	106.9
1937	239	120	119	14.59	100.8
1938	227	131	96	13.79	136.4
1939	245	128	117	14.62	109.4
1940	241	129	112	12.99	115.9
1941	263	146	117	14.39	124.8
1942	275	136	139	15.78	97.8
1943	308	159	149	18.67	106.6
1944	285	154	131	17.95	117.5
1945	272	122	150	17.11	81.3
1946	310	161	149	18.46	108.0
1947	311	155	156	18.16	99.3
1948	329	172	157	18.38	109.6
1949	301	144	157	16.75	91.7
1950	293	149	144	16.07	103.5

See note under "Deaths" on a later page for explanation.

CHART SHOWING THE BIRTH RATES OF CHICHESTER SINCE



The dotted line represents the rate for England and Wales.

DEATHS

As from 1st January, 1950, a new form of death certificate was introduced and the method of analysing deaths for international statistical purposes was revised.

This revision was introduced by the World Health Organisation to secure a greater degree of international uniformity in morbidity and mortality statistics.

This is the Sixth revision of the International List of Causes of Death.

The tables in this report, which show the causes of death, have been amended accordingly.

Regarding the comparison of statistics for England and Wales, the Registrar General has supplied "Area Comparability Factors" for the year 1950, namely 1.12 for births and 0.87 for deaths. The main purpose of these is to enable a more accurate comparison to be made with other local authority birth and death rates, and the birth and death rate for England and Wales.

The area comparability factors counteract the low crude birth rate and high crude death rate (i.e. unadjusted rates) normally found in areas which are overcrowded residential districts for invalids and elderly people who have retired. The City of Chichester falls within this category and evidence, to confirm this fact, is given on the following page Table IV, which shows that over 60 per cent of the total City deaths in the year 1950 were persons aged 65 years and over.

To adjust the crude death rate of 11.08 per 1,000 of the population for the City for the year 1950 this figure is multiplied by the Area Comparability factor, 0.87. The adjusted death rate for the City is therefore 9.64, which it will be noted is below the death rate for England and Wales of 11.6.

The adjusted crude death rates for the City for the past two years, compared with the death rate for England and Wales, are as follows :—

Year	City Death Rates		Death Rate for England and Wales
	Crude Rate	Adjusted Rate	
1949	11.79	10.26	11.7
1950	11.08	9.64	11.6

TABLE IV

Deaths of "Residents" during the year 1950, classified by age and cause

Causes of Death	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District								Total	
	Under 1 year	1—4	5—14	15—24	25—44	45—64	65—74	75 and over	MALES	FEMALES
1. Tuberculosis Respiratory ..	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	4	1
2. Tuberculosis other forms ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
8. Measles ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stom- ach ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	2	4
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	3
14. Other malignant and Lym- phatic neoplasms ..	—	—	—	—	1	3	9	3	9	7
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Diabetes ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	—	—	—	—	1	3	5	15	14	10
18. Coronary disease, angina ..	—	—	—	—	—	5	10	10	16	9
19. Hypertension with heart disease ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	8	4	10
20. Other heart disease ..	—	—	—	—	1	11	7	32	21	30
21. Other circulatory disease ..	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	3	5	4
22. Influenza ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1
23. Pneumonia ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	4	3
24. Bronchitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	4	7	2
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duo- denum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diar- rhoea ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ..	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	3	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
30. Pregnancy, child-birth, abor- tion ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	1	—	—	—	1	3	1	5	8	3
33. Motor vehicle accidents ..	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
34. All other accidents ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
35. Suicide ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
36. Homicide and operations of war ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	5	1	1	—	10	43	49	93	108	94

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS

Ward	Males	Females	Total
East	40	38	78
West	30	24	54
South	38	32	70
TOTAL	108	94	202

The principal causes of death from 1941 to 1950 inclusive are shown in the following table :—

Cause of Death	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
tuberculosis, respiratory	4	6	5	6	7	4	9	7	2	5
tuberculosis, other forms	5	2	2	2	1	2	—	1	2	—
pneumonia	16	9	11	6	3	9	12	10	18	7
bronchitis and other diseases of the respiratory system	14	6	16	13	10	13	11	7	7	11
disease of heart and blood vessels ..	64	71	69	70	74	80	81	62	79	99
vascular lesions of the nervous system	19	22	19	22	21	26	24	32	22	24
cancer (Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms)	28	32	23	34	35	38	28	33	37	26

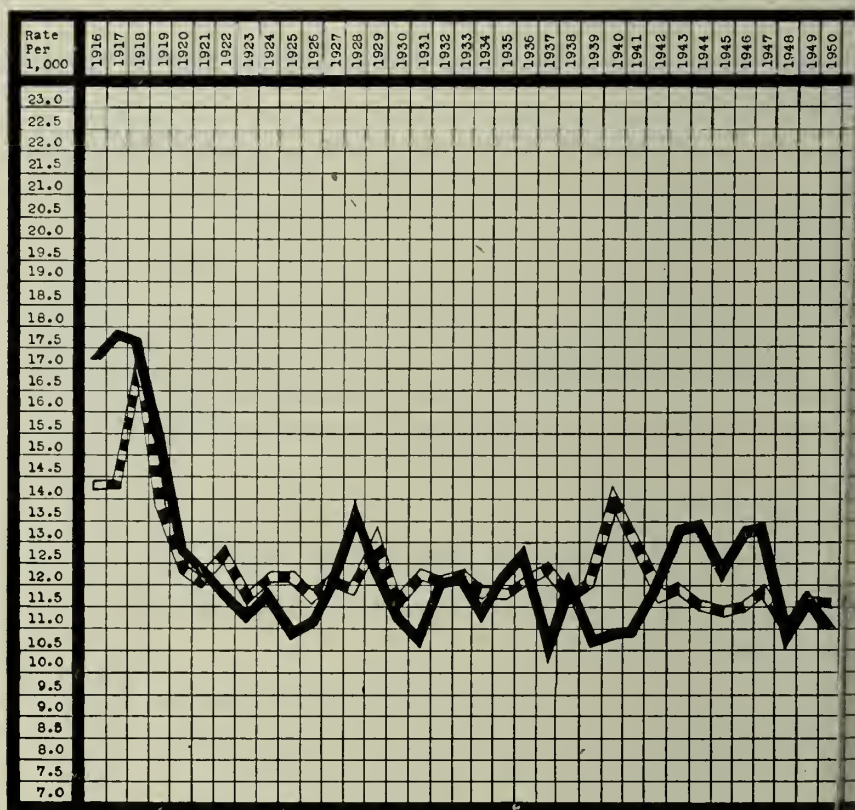
DEATHS IN HOSPITALS AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

During the year, 103 deaths of Chichester residents occurred in hospitals and public institutions.

The figures given below refer to deaths of persons normally residing in Chichester, and they do not represent the total number of persons who have died in the hospitals and institutions named.

Hospital or Institution	Number	Percentage of Total Deaths
Royal West Sussex Hospital	38	18.81
Richard's Hospital	41	20.30
Mary's Hospital, Lyminster	2	0.99
James's Mental Hospital	1	0.50
Longbourne House Sanatorium	2	0.99
North View, East Preston	6	2.96
St. Mary's Merton Maternity Home	1	0.50
Wiley Nursing Home	8	3.96
Wimmersdale Nursing Home	4	1.98
Total	103	50.99

CHART SHOWING THE DEATH RATES OF CHICHESTER SINCE 1916



The dotted line represents the rate for England and Wales.

INFANT MORTALITY

The Infant Mortality Rate (death rate of infants under one year of age per 1,000 births) for the City, for the year 1950 is 17.06 which is an improvement on the year 1949 (23.26). This is also lower than the rate for England and Wales for 1950 (29.8).

It will be noted from the table and graph on succeeding pages that a steady reduction is being maintained in the number of infant deaths.

The table appended below analyses the infant deaths for the City for the year under review by age and cause.

TABLE V
Infant Mortality, 1950

Cause of death	Total		Actual age					Grand Total
	Male	Female	3 days	1 week	25 days	3 months	5 months	
Column 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Congenital malformations ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Enteritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Other accidents	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Total ..	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	5

Leeds City births, 293 (Legitimate, 274; illegitimate, 19).

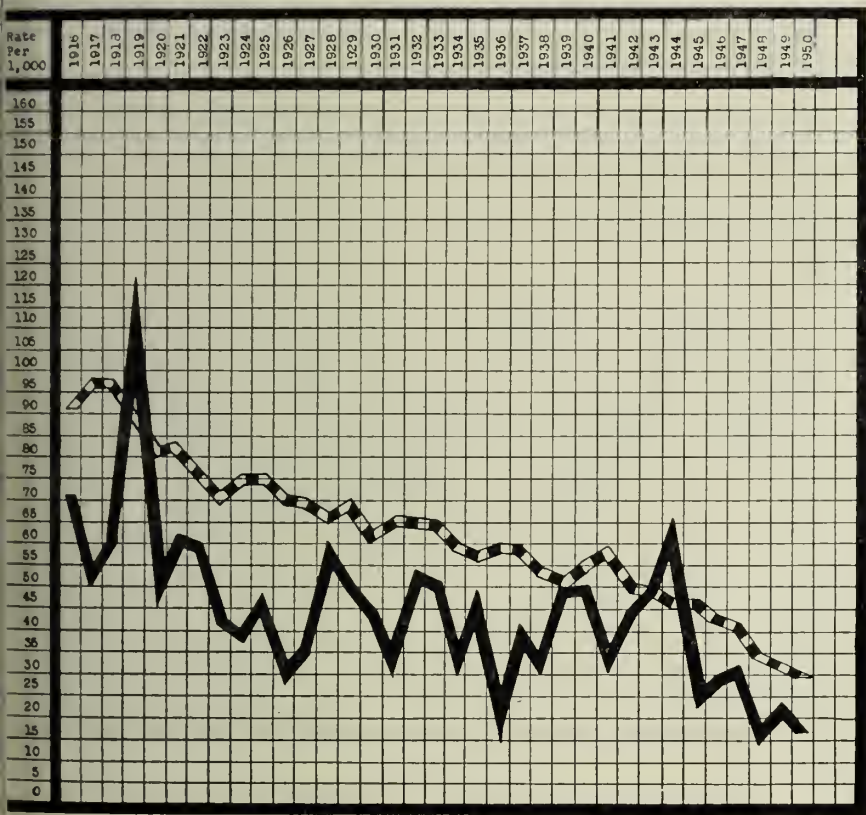
Leeds City deaths under one year of age, 5 (legitimate, 5; illegitimate, Nil).

INFANT MORTALITY

The total number of deaths under one year was 5, or 17.06 per 1,000 live births.

Year	No. of Infant deaths	Rate per 1,000 births	Percentage of total deaths at all ages	Infant Mortality rate in England and Wales
1912	15	64.93	6.1	95
1913	13	57.01	4.9	109
1914	12	52.86	4.6	105
1915	26	125.60	8.6	110
1916	16	71.04	9.3	91
1917	11	49.94	6.2	97
1918	11	60.72	5.8	97
1919	—	—	—	89
1920	9	44.9	6.0	80
1921	15	61.47	9.8	83
1922	14	59.57	9.4	77
1923	9	42.25	6.3	69
1924	7	37.23	4.5	75
1925	9	48.38	6.3	75
1926	5	27.62	3.2	70
1927	8	35.87	4.7	69
1928	12	60.60	6.3	65
1929	10	50.25	5.9	70
1930	10	43.66	6.5	60
1931	6	29.26	4.1	66
1932	11	53.39	6.4	65
1933	10	50.50	5.4	64
1934	7	29.66	4.0	59
1935	11	49.32	5.7	57
1936	2	9.56	0.9	59
1937	10	41.84	5.9	58
1938	7	30.83	3.4	53
1939	12	48.58	6.4	50
1940	12	49.79	5.9	55
1941	8	30.41	4.0	59
1942	12	43.6	5.8	49
1943	15	48.7	6.8	49
1944	19	66.66	8.9	46
1945	6	22.05	3.1	46
1946	9	29.03	4.0	43
1947	10	32.15	4.3	41
1948	3	9.12	1.6	34
1949	7	23.26	3.3	32
1950	5	17.06	2.5	29.8

CHART SHOWING INFANT MORTALITY PER 1,000 BIRTHS IN
CHICHESTER SINCE 1916



The dotted line represents the rate for England and Wales.

CANCER

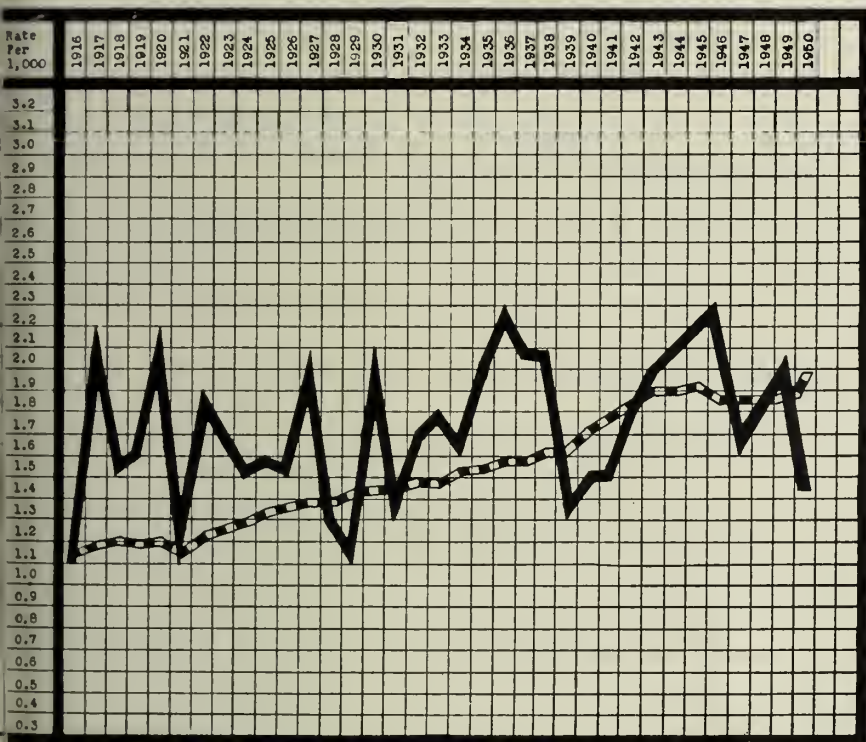
Under this term are grouped all deaths registered as due to cancer, malignant and lymphatic neoplasms, epithelioma, sarcoma, etc.

The total number of deaths in the City during 1950 was 26, giving a rate of 1.43 per 1,000 of the population as compared with the (provisional) rate of 1.99 per 1,000 of the population for England and Wales.

The mortality from this cause for the years 1940-1950 inclusive, is as follows :—

Years	Deaths		Total	Death rate per 1,000 population
	Males	Females		
1940	11	16	27	1.5
1941	12	16	28	1.5
1942	16	16	32	1.8
1943	8	15	23	2.0
1944	13	21	34	2.1
1945	13	22	35	2.2
1946	19	19	38	2.2
1947	15	13	28	1.6
1948	19	14	33	1.8
1949	17	20	37	2.1
1950	12	14	26	1.4

CHART SHOWING DEATH RATES FROM CANCER IN CHICHESTER
SINCE 1916



The dotted line represents the rate for England and Wales.

In the following table, the sites of fatal cancer for both sexes are shown for the year 1950 :—

(1) Buccal cavity (lip, tongue, etc.)		(2) Stomach Liver		(3) Intestines, rectum, peritoneum		(4) Genital Organs		(5) Breast		(6) Skin		(7) Other Organs		(8) Total	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	—	3	2	2	3	3	5	—	2	—	—	3	2	12	1

Deaths from Cancer for the year 1950 showing the actual ages, divided into male and female.

	Age at Death in Years																	Total			
	39	43	46	53	59	60	61	62	65	71	72	73	74	76	77	78	79	82	83	85	
Number of male deaths	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Number of female deaths	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	4
Total	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5

80.8 per cent of the deaths due to cancer related to persons over 60 years of age.

SECTION II.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Notifiable Infectious Diseases

The following list shows the diseases which are now by law notifiable to the appropriate District Medical Officer of Health.

Scarlet Fever	Relapsing Fever
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	Plague
Typhoid, Enteric & Paratyphoid Fever	Pulmonary Tuberculosis
Puerperal Pyrexia	Other forms of Tuberculosis
Cholera	Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Erysipelas	Cerebro-spinal Fever
Malaria	Acute Encephalitis Lethargica
Dysentery	Acute Polioencephalitis
Smallpox	Acute Poliomyelitis
Typhus	Acute Primary Pneumonia
Measles	Acute Influenzal Pneumonia
	Whooping Cough

Cases of Food Poisoning or even suspected food poisoning are also notifiable and details for the year under review can be found in Section V of this report headed "Inspection and Supervision of Food".

Diseases which are not notifiable are German Measles, Mumps, Chickenpox and Influenza.

Investigations are made immediately notifications of infectious disease are received. Where essential the home is visited and fumigation of rooms and disinfection of bedding are carried out.

In the case of children, all contacts are excluded from school for the regulation periods, as specified in the memorandum on Closure of and Exclusion from Schools issued jointly by the Board of Education and Ministry of Health.

Copies of notifications of infectious disease are forwarded to the County Medical Officer of Health within 48 hours of their receipt.

TABLE VI

The following table gives details of cases (other than Tuberculosis) notified during 1950 showing in the age analysis columns, the final figures after any necessary re-diagnosis :—

Diseases	Originally Notified	AGE ANALYSIS (after any necessary correction of diagnosis)										Total
		Under 1	1 to 2	3 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 65	65 plus		
Measles	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	
Whooping Cough ..	15	3	3	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	
Scarlet Fever	25	—	1	7	16	1	—	—	—	—	2	
Pneumonia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Poliomyelitis Paralytic	6	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	
*Poliomyelitis Non Paralytic	5	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	
Dysentery—Bacillary	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dysentery—Shiga ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Total ..	61	3	5	11	25	1	5	7	2	1	6	

*One notification was cancelled as illness was subsequently diagnosed as "Influenza"

TABLE VII
WARD DISTRIBUTION OF
NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES
(excluding Tuberculosis)

Diseases	Notifications relating to Non-residents from Institutions	Wards			Total
		East	West	South	
Measles	1	—	1	—	2
Whooping Cough ..	—	7	1	7	15
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	3	1	—	—	4
*Scarlet Fever ..	—	4	4	17	25
Pneumonia	—	—	1	—	1
Poliomyelitis Paralytic	3	—	1	2	6
Poliomyelitis Non Paralytic	4	—	—	—	4
Dysentery—Bacillary	2	—	—	—	2
Dysentery—Shiga ..	1	—	—	—	1
Total ..	14	12	8	26	60

*See paragraph later in this Section for details.

The table appended below shows the "City" (residents) cases of infectious disease which were isolated in the Infectious Disease Hospital during the year 1950.

A large proportion of the cases were admitted on account of unsatisfactory home conditions, or to assist the local general hospitals in preventing the spread of an infectious disease, when a case has been diagnosed after a patient's admission for another illness or is an observation case.

Disease	No. of cases admitted to Hospital	Remarks
Chicken Pox	5	2 cases were admitted from the Children's Home, Chichester and 3 cases were transferred from the Royal West Sussex Hospital.
Scarlet Fever	6	
Measles	4	3 cases were transferred from the Royal West Sussex Hospital.
Poliomyelitis ?	2	Diagnosis not confirmed in either case.
Parotid abscess	1	
Parotitis	1	
Total	19	

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS

On 1st January, 1950, the form of notification used by Medical Practitioners to notify cases of Poliomyelitis was amended. This amended form requires the Medical Practitioner to state whether the case is "Paralytic" or "Non Paralytic".

During the year 1950 there were 10 notifications of Poliomyelitis received (4 cases Non Paralytic and 6 Paralytic), but of this figure there were only 3 cases, all paralytic, attributable to the City. The remaining 7 notifications related to non-residents of the City who were admitted to institutions within the City Boundary for confirmation of diagnosis.

Of the three Paralytic cases relating to residents of the City, one patient died 5 days after admission to hospital, one was only a mild case and was discharged as recovered from hospital, after 36 days as an in-patient, and the remaining case was a child who had severe paralysis, who was still in hospital at the end of the year.

Immediately a notification was received, investigations were made and full report was sent to the County Medical Officer of Health.

Medical Practitioners within the City were kept advised of cases occurring in West Sussex as soon as information was received from the County Medical Officer of Health, as this gives a broader picture of infection in the County area.

Diphtheria.

There were no cases of Diphtheria notified during the year.

The following table shows the number of cases, deaths and fatality per cent, since 1913.

Year	Population	Cases	Deaths	Fatality per cent
1913	13,030	26	1	3.8
1914	13,110	36	2	5.5
1915	10,240	19	—	—
1916	9,962	16	1	6.2
1917	9,843	21	2	9.5
1918	11,851	61	3	4.9
1919	12,031	19	3	15.8
1920	12,200	38	1	2.6
1921	12,413	30	1	3.3
1922	12,560	10	—	—
1923	12,680	8	1	12.5
1924	13,010	1	—	—
1925	13,410	4	—	—
1926	14,090	20	—	—
1927	14,300	29	1	3.4
1928	13,850	25	1	4.0
1929	13,760	10	1	10.0
1930	13,760	8	—	—
1931	13,920	5	—	—
1932	14,180	8	—	—
1933	15,240	5	—	—
1934	15,590	19	1	5.3
1935	15,770	89	6	1.1
1936	15,950	29	1	3.4
1937	16,370	26	1	3.8
1938	16,460	7	—	—
1939	17,530	15	2	13.3
1940	18,540	4	—	—
1941	18,270	7	—	—
1942	17,420	3	—	—
1943	16,490	9	—	—
1944	15,880	2	—	—
1945	15,890	2	—	—
1946	16,790	8	—	—
1947	17,120	1	—	—
1948	17,900	0	—	—
1949	18,020	0	—	—
1950	18,230	0	—	—

scarlet Fever.

Twenty-five cases were notified during the year, the attack rate was .37 per 1,000 of the population.

The following table shows the number of cases, deaths, and the fatality per cent, since 1913.

Year	Population	Cases	Deaths	Fatality per cent.
1913	13,030	5	—	—
1914	13,110	55	—	—
1915	10,240	65	—	—
1916	9,962	41	1	2.44
1917	9,843	20	—	—
1918	11,851	15	—	—
1919	12,031	8	—	—
1920	12,200	11	—	—
1921	12,413	12	—	—
1922	12,560	17	—	—
1923	12,680	2	—	—
1924	13,010	3	—	—
1925	13,410	15	—	—
1926	14,090	25	—	—
1927	14,300	49	—	—
1928	13,850	39	—	—
1929	13,760	40	—	—
1930	13,760	37	1	2.7
1931	13,920	18	1	5.5
1932	14,180	14	—	—
1933	15,240	88	—	—
1934	15,590	39	—	—
1935	15,770	49	—	—
1936	15,950	22	1	4.5
1937	16,370	14	—	—
1938	16,460	6	—	—
1939	17,530	27	—	—
1940	18,540	33	—	—
1941	18,270	37	—	—
1942	17,420	55	—	—
1943	16,490	44	—	—
1944	15,880	78	—	—
1945	15,890	10	—	—
1946	16,790	12	—	—
1947	17,120	5	—	—
1948	17,900	6	—	—
1949	18,020	8	—	—
1950	18,230	25	—	—

Six of the cases of Scarlet Fever were admitted to the Chichester Infectious Diseases Hospital and the remaining cases were nursed at home.

It will be noted from the Table on a preceding page, which shows the Ward distribution of cases, that 17 cases occurred in the South Ward. This is quite natural for an infectious disease like Scarlet Fever (which is likely to spread in a particular area), and it must not be concluded that this Ward is any less healthy than other Wards in the City.

Measles.

Deaths since 1930 are as follows :—

Year	No. of Cases	Total Deaths	Death Rate
1930	Not Notifiable	2	0.14
1931	"	—	—
1932	"	—	—
1933	"	—	—
1934	"	—	—
1935	"	—	—
1936	"	2	0.12
1937	"	—	—
1938	"	1	0.06
1939	"	—	—
1940	380	—	—
1941	207	—	—
1942	220	—	—
1943	119	—	—
1944	10	—	—
1945	314	—	—
1946	121	—	—
1947	117	—	—
1948	107	—	—
1949	141	—	—
1950	2	—	—

Whooping Cough.

The mortality record since 1930 is as follows :—

Year	No. of Cases	Deaths	Death Rate
1930	Not Notifiable	—	—
1931	"	1	0.07
1932	"	1	0.07
1933	"	—	—
1934	"	—	—
1935	"	—	—
1936	"	—	—
1937	"	—	—
1938	"	—	—
1939	"	—	—
1940	109	—	—
1941	47	1	0.05
1942	31	—	—
1943	16	—	—
1944	64	2	0.12
1945	11	—	—
1946	31	—	—
1947	20	—	—
1948	87	—	—
1949	18	—	—
1950	15	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS

Twenty-six cases were added to the register during the year 1950, as follows :—

	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
New cases—(i.e. notified for the first time)	10	6	2	—	18
Cases transferred into City—(as the family moved into the City) ..	5	2	1	—	8
	—	—	—	—	—
	15	8	3	—	26
	—	—	—	—	—

Cases removed from the Register during 1950 numbered 35 as follows :—

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Deaths	4	1	—	—	5
Recovered	1	9	4	1	15
Transferred out of City	1	1	2	—	4
Lost sight of (i.e. moving to another area without notifying the authority concerned)	5	2	1	3	11
	—	—	—	—	—
	11	13	7	4	35
	—	—	—	—	—

Cases of Tuberculosis on the Register at 31st December, 1950

	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Grand Total
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Residents of Institutions ..	8	6	14	—	2	2	16
Ward allocation of City residents							
East Ward ..	18	15	33	3	1	4	37
West Ward ..	8	8	16	2	1	3	19
South Ward ..	14	9	23	2	6	8	31
TOTAL	48	38	86	7	10	17	103

Treatment

The number of patients from the City treated at Sanatoria during the year under review, is given below :—

	Admitted to	Male	Female	Total
Aldingbourne House		1	6	7
Bognor Regis Annexe		2	—	2
		—	—	—
Total		3	6	9
		—	—	—

The West Sussex County Council maintains a Domiciliary Tuberculosis service. A Chest Clinic is held at Chichester Health Centre, Chapel Street, every Tuesday morning. The Consultant Chest Physician for the West Sussex Tuberculosis Service (from Aldingbourne House Sanatorium) attends every week, and places his services at the disposal of local medical practitioners.

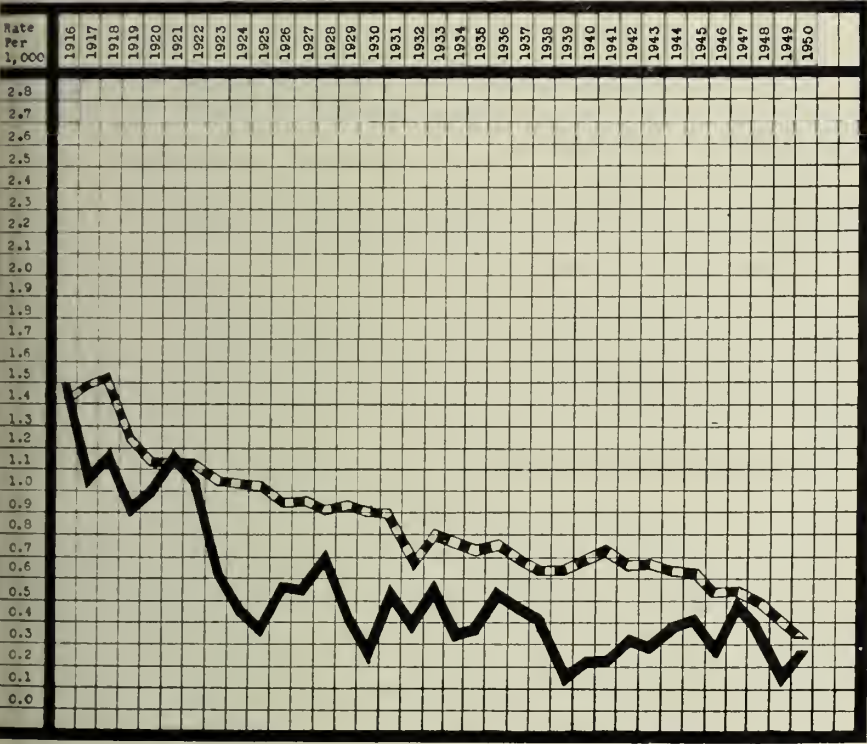
The ages of the new, and fatal cases in 1950 are shown below :—

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5—15 years	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
15—25 years	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35 years	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—45 years	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
45—55 years	1	1	—	—	3	1	—	—
55—65 years	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	10	6	2	—	4	1	—	—

Statement showing mortality from Tuberculosis (Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary) in Chichester and in England and Wales, since 1935. (Figures supplied by the Registrar General).

Year	Deaths under Five Years of age		Total Deaths		Tuberculosis (all forms) Death Rate per 1,000 population	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Chichester	England and Wales
1935	—	—	6	—	0.37	0.71
1936	—	2	9	2	0.71	0.69
1937	—	—	8	2	0.61	0.69
1938	—	—	7	—	0.42	0.63
1939	—	—	2	3	0.28	0.63
1940	—	—	4	1	0.27	0.69
1941	—	1	4	5	0.49	0.72
1942	1	1	6	2	0.45	0.65
1943	—	—	5	2	0.42	0.66
1944	—	—	6	2	0.50	0.62
1945	—	—	7	1	0.50	0.61
1946	—	—	4	2	0.35	0.54
1947	—	—	9	—	0.52	0.54
1948	—	—	6	1	0.39	0.51
1949	—	1	2	2	0.22	0.45
1950	—	—	5	—	0.27	0.36

CHART SHOWING DEATH RATES FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS
SINCE 1916



The dotted line represents the rate for England and Wales.

SECTION III.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE CITY

1. NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

The Ministry of Health has requested details of any action taken during the year 1950 under Sections 47 and 50 of the above-named Act. Details are as follows :

(a) Section 47

This section empowers the City Council to apply to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction for an Order authorising the removal to suitable premises persons who are in need of care and attention.

No action was necessary under this section during 1950.

(b) Section 50

A duty is placed upon the City Council to arrange for the burial of persons dying within the City (except in Hospitals) where it appears that no suitable arrangements are being made.

Assistance was given on one occasion during the year 1950.

2. SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE WEST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL.

(a) Ambulance Service and Hospital Car Service.

Acting as agents for the County Council, the St. John's Ambulance Brigade operates the ambulance and hospital car service.

The Hospital Car Service is primarily intended for persons who have an appointment at a hospital, clinic, etc., and who are not fit to travel by public transport, or public transport is not available.

(b) Maternity and Child Welfare.

(i) Expectant and Nursing Mothers.

Ante-and Post-natal Clinics are held at the Health Centre, Chapel Street, Chichester, under the control of the West Sussex County Council. Clinics are held on Thursdays (all day) and expectant mothers receive advice from doctors or the nurses in attendance on all matters concerned with the pregnancy, or on any ensuing complications which may arise.

Maternity outfits are available free of cost at the Health Centre.

The West Sussex County Council employs a staff of qualified midwives and operates an efficient domiciliary midwifery service.

In cases where General Practitioners consider hospital treatment advisable they make arrangements direct with the Hospital Management Committee for their patients admission.

Arrangements for the admission to hospital in other cases, e.g. on the grounds of home conditions are referred to the West Sussex County Council for investigation.

(ii) Young Children.

Child welfare clinics are held at the Chichester Health Centre, Chapel Street, Chichester, twice weekly on Thursdays and Fridays. Advice is given by the doctors or nurses in attendance on matters of health, infant feeding and the management of babies.

Arrangements have been made for the provision of National Dried Milk, Vitamins, etc. A number of proprietary baby foods at cost, or reduced price are available on medical advice.

The County Council arranges whenever necessary with the Hospital Management Committee for the admission to hospital of children under the age of 12 months.

(iii) Statistics.

The following statistics show the attendances, etc., at the ante-and post-natal clinics and to the child welfare clinic during 1950 :—

(a) *Ante-natal Clinic.*

Number of expectant mothers who attended clinics	505
Number of attendances made	1,402

(b) *Post-natal Clinic.*

Number of mothers who attended clinics	144
Number of attendances made	181

(c) *Child Welfare Clinic.*

Number of children under 5 years of age examined	830
Number of attendances made	6,090

(c) **School Clinics.**

A Minor Ailments Clinic is held weekly in the Chichester Health Centre, Chapel Street.

During the year, 529 children attended the clinic, making 1,654 attendances. Appointments are made with an Ophthalmic Surgeon for children suffering from defective vision, and arrangements are made where necessary with St. Richard's Hospital and the Royal West Sussex Hospital for the operative treatment of tonsils and adenoids.

Arrangements are also made for the treatment of children suffering from crippling defects, ear defects and speech defects.

An Orthopaedic Clinic is held at Chichester Health Centre.

A Nutrition Clinic is held at the Chichester Health Centre fortnightly, where mothers are advised regarding the health of children suffering from malnutrition. Vitamin C and Adexolin Tablets are available for such children. During the year 331 children attended the clinic, making 1,324 attendances.

(d) **Health Visiting.**

Health visitors are available to give advice on the health and training of young children and the care of persons suffering from illness.

They also give advice on the preservation of health, precautions to be taken against the spread of infection, and on other aspects of social welfare work.

(e) **Home Nursing.**

An efficient Domiciliary Nursing Service is operated by the West Sussex County Council, who supply a staff of qualified nurses.

The services of a general nurse are provided on the recommendation of a doctor to any home requiring such service, on application to the general nurse concerned.

(f) **Prevention of Illness, Care and after-care.**

Tuberculosis—The County Council maintains a Domiciliary Tuberculosis Service. A Chest Clinic is held at the Chichester Health Centre every Tuesday morning—The Consultant Chest Physician for the West Sussex Tuberculosis Service (from Aldingbourne House Sanatorium) attends every week, and he places his services at the disposal of local medical practitioners in any case where they desire a Specialist's opinion.

The County Council have made arrangements with the Sussex Rural Community Council for the care and after-care work of Tuberculosis patients. Cases referred to them by Tuberculosis Officers are visited by their Organiser or Representatives and help of various kinds is given.

(g) **Home Help Service.**

The Women's Voluntary Service, acting as agents for the County Council have undertaken the organisation of the Home Help Service. Application for domestic assistance should be accompanied by the recommendation of a doctor, nurse or midwife and made to the Women's Voluntary Service Organiser in the City. A charge for the service is made according to the means of the applicant.

(h) **Immunisation against Diphtheria.**

Sessional arrangements are made for the immunisation to be carried out at Schools and at the Health Centre as may be necessary. In addition immunisation can be carried out by General Practitioners at their surgeries under an arrangement made with the County Council.

During the year 1950, 474 children were immunised against diphtheria and approximately 64.4% of the children under five years of age and 77.2% of the children between the ages of five and fifteen years have been immunised.

The following table shows the numbers and age groups of children who have been immunised since 1936-1937 :—

Year Immun- ised	AGES															Total
	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 & over	
1936-7	—	60	56	69	92	139	130	138	142	140	126	145	139	121	32	1,52
1938	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	2	4	2	1	—	1	1	1	2
1940	—	8	18	19	9	32	52	24	22	13	11	20	10	15	5	25
1941	—	45	97	64	79	75	86	96	83	68	80	81	62	54	72	1,04
1942	—	137	73	60	40	63	54	32	35	27	21	22	24	19	16	62
1943	—	136	45	25	30	34	28	13	20	18	18	27	14	17	6	43
1944	—	156	17	3	7	10	8	2	8	8	3	3	1	—	—	22
1945	—	—	163	34	21	8	16	9	4	4	6	6	3	1	2	27
1946	—	156	22	5	4	9	6	4	2	3	1	4	1	—	—	21
1947	—	83	39	11	2	7	4	1	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	15
1948	8	213	39	11	8	7	6	1	—	1	1	2	—	1	1	28
1949	8	186	25	11	9	19	11	1	5	—	1	—	2	—	—	27
1950	16	311	44	15	17	23	10	14	11	6	5	1	—	—	1	47
	32	1491	638	327	318	429	416	337	336	292	276	311	259	231	136	5,84

National Statistics for Diphtheria since 1940 are given below.

They reveal the success of the Diphtheria Prophylaxis Scheme. Both the number of deaths and the number of cases in 1950 are the lowest ever recorded.

During the ten-year period 1931-1940 the average number of original notifications was about 55,300 per annum throughout England and Wales.

Diphtheria—National Statistics

Year	Deaths	Cases
1940	2,480	46,291
1941	2,641	50,797
1942	1,827	41,404
1943	1,371	34,662
1944	934	29,949
1945	722	25,246
1946	472	18,283
1947	244	10,465
1948	156	8,034
1949	85	4,971
1950	49*	2,833

*Provisional figures

(i) Vaccination against Smallpox.

Arrangements have been made for Vaccination against Smallpox to be carried out by the General Practitioners, at their surgeries and in addition sessional arrangements can be made at the Health Centre should the need arise.

Vaccination is now on a voluntary basis.

3. HOSPITAL FACILITIES.

The City of Chichester is situated in the area administered by the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board, and the General Hospitals in the City, and the Chichester Infectious Diseases Hospital form part of a group of eight hospitals managed by the Chichester Group Hospital Management Committee. Your Public Health Committee Chairman and Medical Officer of Health are members of this Committee.

Graylingwell Hospital has its own Hospital Management Committee.

Details of the Hospitals serving the City are as follows :—

(a) General Hospitals.

Royal West Sussex Hospital, Broyle Road.	Accommodation 202 beds.
St. Richard's Hospital, Spitalfield Lane.	Accommodation 400 beds.

(b) Mental Hospitals.

Graylingwell Hospital, College Lane.	Accommodation 1,150 beds.
--------------------------------------	---------------------------

(c) Infectious Disease Hospitals.

(i) General Cases.

Chichester Infectious Disease Hospital, Spitalfield Lane. Accommodation 44 beds and 4 cots.

(ii) **Smallpox Cases.**

Joyce Green Hospital, Dartford, Kent.

This Hospital will receive cases of smallpox from the City and arrangements for the admission of cases have to be made by the County Medical Officer of Health.

The services of a consultant in smallpox cases may be obtained on application to the County Medical Officer of Health.

(iii) **Cases of Tuberculosis.**

There is a Sanatorium for the treatment of cases at Aldingbourne, near Chichester, with accommodation for 70 patients and an annexe situated at Bognor Regis where there are 32 beds.

Cases of Surgical Tuberculosis are referred to the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board for arrangements to be made for their admission to an appropriate hospital.

Cases of thoracoplasty are received at King Edward VI Sanatorium, Midhurst, and St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester.

(iv) **Venereal Disease.**

Residents in the County may attend the following clinics :-

Brighton.

Royal Sussex County Hospital, Eastern Rd., Kemp Town.	Men :	Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
	Women :	Tuesdays, 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Thursdays and Saturdays, 1 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Portsmouth.

St. Mary's Hospital (Ward B 9).	Men :	Tuesdays and Thursdays, 1 a.m. to 5 p.m.
	Women	Mondays, 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. Wednesdays 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Fridays 10 a.m. to 12 noon

Worthing.

The Hospital, Lyndhurst Road.	Men :	Wednesdays, 4.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Fridays, 5.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.
	Women :	Wednesdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Fridays, 3 p.m. to 5 p.m.

SECTION IV.

HOUSING

Houses provided by the City Council.

The following table shows the different types of Council Houses erected, and under construction at 31st December, 1950, according to roads, in the order that they were erected :—

SITUATION	Year erected	Built prior to 1/1/1950					Built during 1950					Under construction at 31/12/50				Grand Total
		Parlour	Non-Parlour	Semi-Bungalow	Bungalow	Total	Parlour	Non-Parlour	Bungalow	Flats	Total	Parlour	Bungalow	Flats	Total	
Erected Pre War																
Pound Farm Road	1920	22	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
Apuldram Lane**	1923	12	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Adelaide Road	1924	20	24	—	—	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44
Albert Road**	1924	—	—	16	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Lewis Road	1925	—	44	—	—	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44
Kingsham Road	1925	16	52	—	—	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68
Alexandra Road	1926	12	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
St. James's Road	1930	—	18	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
St. James's Square	1930	—	54	—	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54
Kent Road	1934	—	31	—	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31
St. Pancras	1934	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
High Street	1934	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Spitalfield Lane	1935	—	20	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
St. James's Square	1936/37	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Florence Road	1936/37	—	8	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Gilmore Road	1936/37	—	22	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
Oving Terrace	1936/37	—	18	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Albert Road	1937/38	—	16	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Clay Lane	1937/38	—	8	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Frederick Road	1937/38	—	10	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
High Street	1937/38	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
St. Paul's Road	1937/38	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Bramber Road	1938/39	—	34	—	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34
Cherry Orchard Rd.	1938/39	—	8	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Total Pre War		82	383	16	—	481	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	481
Erected Post War																
Swanfield Drive*	1945/46	—	—	—	50	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50
Eastland Road	1946/47	12	—	—	1	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Mumford Place	1946/47	14	—	—	4	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Cherry Orchard Rd.	1947/49	12	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Exton Road	1947/49	70	—	—	2	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72
Hay Road	1947/49	48	—	—	4	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52
Faverner Place	1947/49	14	—	—	4	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Swanfield Drive	1947/49	26	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
Greenfield Road	1947/49	24	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
Blanford Road	1947/49	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Bradshaw Road	1947/49	12	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Castleman Road	1947/49	28	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
Chatfield Road	1947/49	24	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
Manning Road	1947/49	20	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
Story Road	1947/49	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Dallaway Road	1949	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Kingsham Avenue	1949/50	5	29	—	—	34	1	4	2	8	15	—	—	—	—	49
Hardham Road†	1950/51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	4	4	4
St. Wilfrid Road	1950/51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8
Neville Road	1950/51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	24	26	26
Sherborne Road	1950/51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	1	—	13	13
Langton Road	1950/51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	12	12
Oliver Whitby Rd.	1950/51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	1	—	23	23
Total Post War		337	29	—	65	431	1	4	2	8	15	54	4	28	86	532
Total Pre War and Post War		419	412	16	65	912	1	4	2	8	15	54	4	28	86	1013

* Prefabricated bungalows.

† Shops with flats over.

**Transferred to City Council when boundary was extended in 1933.

An acute shortage of houses still existed in the City at the end of the year under review and it will be noted from the preceding table that only 15 new houses were completed.

Although the number of new houses, actually completed, during the year was small, this is no measure of the efforts made by the City Council to overcome this shortage of housing accommodation.

The total number of Council Houses completed in the post war period at the end of December, 1950 was 446,—a very fine achievement—and this figure compares most favourably with those of the other housing authorities in West Sussex.

The Council's housing Estate at Whyke was completed (with the exception of four shops) during the year and in fact all of the 15 new houses completed, were on this Estate. The four shops were under construction at the end of the year.

Work commenced on the City Council's new housing estate at Parklands, which is situated to the West of the City. Considerable progress had been made by the end of the year.

However, in addition to the new houses completed and let during the year, 22 other Council properties became vacant (18 houses, and 4 flats) the tenants having given notice that they wished to leave. In total therefore, 37 families were rehoused by the City Council during the year 1950.

The number of applicants on the Council's waiting list for houses remained fairly constant and an analysis of applications, according to groups, at the 1st April, 1950, and at 31st December, 1950, is as follows :—

	At 1st April 1950	At 31st December 1950
Applicants living in lodgings.		
(a) Residing in the City	313	317
(b) Residing outside but working in the City	83	69
(c) Residing and working outside the City..	28	32
	—424	—418

Applications from Householders.

(a) Residing in the City	176	197
(b) Residing outside but working in the City	32	29
(c) Residing and working outside the City..	7	7
	—215	—233

Applications from Elderly People who require

Bungalows	51	5
	—690	—70

tion under the Public Health and Housing Acts regarding houses which are privately owned.

The following inspections were carried out by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, T. C. Ward and his Assistant Mr. J. Snowden :—

Inspection of dwelling houses during the year :—

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	251
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	976
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ..	Nil
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	Nil
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	4
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	94

Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	79
---	----

Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

A. Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

No action was taken.

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which statutory notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	13
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of statutory notices :—	
(a)	By owners	11
(b)	By local authority in default of owners	Nil

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	2
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	1
(3)	Undertakings by owners not to re-let for human habitation accepted	2
(4)	Undertakings cancelled by Council after being rendered fit for human habitation	Nil

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	1
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil

4. **Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding.**

- (a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year (1950)
- (ii) Number of families dwelling therein
- (iii) Number of persons dwelling therein
- (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year
- (c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year
- (ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases

SECTION V.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food Poisoning.

The Chichester Corporation Act, 1938, and the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, have made it a duty of Medical Practitioners to notify to the Medical Officer of Health, cases or suspected cases of food poisoning.

This makes it possible for immediate enquiries to be made by the Public Health Department Officers regarding the situation and disposal of any suspected food.

Two cases of food poisoning were notified during the year 1950—at the same time—due to salmonella organisms. The patients, husband and wife, were the only occupants of the house and it was suggested that the infection was mouse-borne.

Action was taken immediately to prevent further contamination.

Milk.

Quality.—The West Sussex County Council are the Food and Drugs Authority for the City of Chichester, under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. Samples of milk are taken by the sampling officers and submitted to their Public Analyst for determining the nature, substance and quality.

Cleanliness.—For ascertaining the cleanliness and the keeping quality of milk, samples are submitted to the methylene blue test. In addition a coliform test is prescribed for raw milks, e.g. Tuberculin Tested milks.

Pasteurisation.—Samples of Pasteurised Milk are subjected to a Phosphatase Test. By means of this test it is possible to ascertain whether the milk has been heated to the temperature necessary to destroy all pathogenic organisms. It also proves that no raw milk has been subsequently mixed with the milk.

Licences.—The City Council has the responsibility of supervising the distribution of milk within the City and the dealers are licensed by the City Council, the licences expiring at 31st December, in each year. Milk Pasteurising plants are the responsibility of the Food and Drugs Authority, the West Sussex County Council, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries has the responsibility for the licensing, and the supervision of farms at which milk is produced.

The following licences were granted by the City Council during the year 1950 :—

The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

Premises Licensed for retailing "Tuberculin Tested" Milk (expiring 31st December, 1951)	4
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	---

The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations 1949.

Premises Licensed for retailing "Pasteurised" Milk (expiring 31st December, 1951)	3
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	---

RESULT OF EXAMINATIONS OF MILK SAMPLES

(a) Samples Subjected to "Methylene Blue" Test.

No. of samples examined	Type of Milk	Satisfactory	Failed	% Satisfactory
50	Tuberculin Tested	50	—	100%
19	Pasteurised	18	1	94.7%
90	Accredited	88	2	97.8%
42	Pasteurised	41	1	97.6%
201	Tuberculin Tested	197	4	98.0%

(b) Samples Subjected to "Phosphatase" Test.

No. of samples examined	Type of Milk	Satisfactory	Failed	% Satisfactory
53	Tuberculin Tested	51	2	96.2%
98	Pasteurised	93	5	94.9%
51	Accredited	49	2	96.1%
202	Pasteurised	193	9	96.0%

MEAT

The Chief Sanitary Inspector is the Officer appointed under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

Arrangements for the distribution of meat and slaughtering, for not only the City, but the adjacent areas and the Channel Islands, have continued to be concentrated in the City of Chichester.

The Ministry of Food have two requisitioned slaughterhouses in the City in which to carry out their work. All animals are inspected before slaughter and if necessary veterinary advice is sought. After slaughter the carcasses are inspected before distribution.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

All animals are slaughtered with the aid of mechanically operated humane instruments and persons are licensed by the City Council as fit and proper to stun and slaughter animals. During the year under review 1 existing licences were renewed and 1 new licence was granted. These licences expire on the 31st December, in each year.

The total number of animals slaughtered during the year 1950 was 173 made up as follows :—

Slaughterhouse	Cattle (excluding Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Blackbridge Road	4,486	1,460	587	—	1	6,534
Green Lane ..	—	—	2,179	8,627	833	11,639
TOTAL	44,86	1,460	2,766	8,627	834	18,173

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle (excluding Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	4,486	1,460	2,766	8,627	834
Number inspected	4,486	1,460	2,766	8,627	834
<i>diseases except Tuberculosis</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	5	8	5	10	8
Carcasses of which some part of organ was condemned ..	1,097	377	8	291	30
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuber- culosis	24.5	26.3	0.46	3.48	4.55
<i>Tuberculosis only</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	8	57	4	—	5
Carcasses of which some part of organ was condemned ..	283	125	—	—	4
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	6.48	12.5	0.14	—	1.08

Total amount of meat found to be diseased and destroyed, 55 tons 2 cwt 77 lbs., comprised as follows :—

	Entire Carcasses				Joints				Edible Offal			
	tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Cattle (excluding Cows)	2	10	3	16	1	3	2	6	14	17	2	3
Cows	14	17	2	25	2	18	1	11	16	14	3	21
Calves	—	4	3	27	—	—	1	2	—	1	3	20
Sheep and Lambs	—	4	2	16	—	—	—	25	—	9	2	23
Pigs	1	0	1	11	—	—	3	3	—	6	3	8
Total	18	18	2	11	4	3	0	19	32	10	3	19

OTHER FOODS

1. Bakehouses.

There are 17 bakehouses in the City to which frequent visits were paid during the year.

None of the bakehouses are underground.

It was not necessary to take any statutory action in respect of bakehouses but lime washing, which was overdue, was carried out as a result of verbal notice.

2. Retail Food Shops.

Much attention was paid to these shops during the year and every effort was made to ensure that the premises complied with Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

In the main shopkeepers have been very co-operative in their efforts to improve their premises, but it is the small general store selling a wide variety of articles which gives rise to most concern.

3. Clean Food Campaign.

During the year under review the City Council adopted the model byelaws issued by the Ministry of Food concerning the Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air. These came into operation on 21st August, 1950.

The clean food drive was very actively pursued and numerous improvements were carried out in food preparing premises, restaurants and hotel kitchens.

It is pleasing to note that two fishmongers are now selling all their wet fish from refrigerated display cabinets, and such improvements are not only beneficial from the public health aspect, but they also stimulate the interest of other traders and the general public in the improved methods of handling, storage and sale of food.

4. Ice Cream.

At 31st December, 1950 the premises registered for the sale and manufacture of ice cream were as follows :—

Manufacture only	1
Manufacture and Sale	3
Storage only	1
Sale only, of wrapped ice cream	19
Sale only (no restrictions as to wrapping)	15
	—
	39
	—

During the year 25 samples of ice cream were taken and these were subjected to the Methylene Blue reduction test and graded as to the bacteriological cleanliness in accordance with the method recommended by the Ministry of Health and Public Health Laboratory Service.

The following table indicates the results of samples taken :—

Number of Samples	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
25	14	5	2	4

In explanation of the above table it is suggested that if, out of the four grades recommended, ice cream consistently fails to reach Grades 1 and 2, would be reasonable to regard this as indicating defects of manufacture, of handling, which call for further investigation.

The results of the examinations were, in every case communicated to the persons concerned. Numerous visits were made to the premises in which the ice cream was manufactured and the methods employed were thoroughly examined and advice given where appropriate. When an unsatisfactory result was received a thorough investigation was carried out and every endeavour was made to ascertain and rectify the fault in manufacture storage sale.

SECTION VI.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

1. (i) WATER SUPPLY.

The water supplied to the City during the year 1950 has been very satisfactory, both in quality and quantity, and details of samples taken are furnished by the Water Engineer and Manager, Mr. A. N. Burgess, are appended below.

Funtington Source.

Twenty-six samples of Funtington raw water were submitted for bacteriological examination. Organisms of the coli-aerogenes groups were present in one sample.

One sample of raw water taken for chemical analysis had a total hardness of 210 p.p.m. (14.7 grains per gallon) of which 25 parts (1.8 grains per gallon) were non-carbonate or permanent hardness. The sample was clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction, free from iron and other metals, and contained no excess of salinity or mineral constituents in solution.

Fishbourne Source.

Twenty-six samples of Fishbourne raw water were submitted for bacteriological examination, the results showing that organisms of the coli-aerogenes group were present in 14 samples. *Bacillus coli*, Type 1, was present in five of these 14 samples.

One sample of raw water taken for chemical analysis had a total hardness of 250 p.p.m. (17.5 grains per gallon) of which 45 parts (3.1 grains per gallon) were non-carbonate or permanent hardness. The sample was clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from metals apart from a negligible trace of iron. It contained no excess of salinity or mineral constituents in solution.

Tap Water.

The raw water undergoes a continuous process of purification before distribution by the addition of appropriate quantities of chlorine and ammonia at the Waterworks.

Thirteen samples of treated water (seven in the City and six in the Rural District) from the distribution mains, and twenty-five samples from the Fishbourne Pumping Station delivery main were submitted for bacteriological examination. Organisms of the coli-aerogenes group were absent in all samples, and the Analysts reported that the water *as supplied* was pure and wholesome and suitable for public supply purposes.

One sample of tap water taken for Chemical Analysis had the same chemical characteristics as the raw water sample from the Funtington source. It was described by the Analysts as being *of the highest standard of organic quality*.

(ii) STAFF—WATER DEPARTMENT.

All workmen employed by the Water Department are submitted to the appropriate medical tests at the time of engagement, and annually thereafter.

(iii) HOUSES AND POPULATION SUPPLIED FROM THE PUBLIC WATER MAINS.

The number of dwelling houses, in the City, and the population supplied from the public water mains and privately supplied, is as follows :—

Supply	No. of inhabited dwelling houses	Estimated Population
(a) Public water mains—direct to houses	5,136	18,980
(b) Public water mains—by means of stand pipes	Nil	Nil
(c) Balance privately supplied	8	32
Total	5,144	18,992

(iv) **HOUSES NOT ON MAINS SUPPLY OF WATER.**

During the year under review one house without a mains supply of water was demolished because of its general condition which was unsatisfactory.

As a result of informal investigations, however, two further houses, not connected to the public mains, were discovered and one of these was subsequently connected to the public mains.

At the end of the year the number of houses remaining without a mains supply of water was eight. Three of these are isolated cottages and samples of water taken from them during the year proved to be unsatisfactory. The tenants were advised that they should boil the water before use. Three houses have Town's water transported to them by tanker and the remaining two houses have wells the water from them being satisfactory.

Sixteen samples of water were taken from the houses not on mains supply and of these six proved to be unsatisfactory.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Chichester is drained as far as possible on the separate system of main drainage (i.e. rain water is drained separately from soil water) the Sewage Disposal Works being situated at Apuldram, 2½ miles to the South West from Chichester Cross.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Water closets form the chief method of disposal.

There are at the moment approximately 147 houses within the City boundary with cesspool drainage.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Scavenging is carried out daily in the main streets. House refuse is collected weekly by the Corporation and taken to the refuse tip situated on the outskirts of the City.

The City Council has a modern cesspool emptying vehicle for service in the City and the contents are disposed of at the Sewage Works. Cesspools are emptied on application.

PUBLIC BATHS.

The City Council approved in principle, in the year 1950, the provision of Slipper Baths (3 male and 3 female) in the City. This will be of great benefit to members of the public, especially when it is realised that there are approximately 1,900 houses within the City boundary without fitted baths. Difficulty has been experienced in finding a site which is suitable and this has caused delay.

There are no swimming baths or pools within the City.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Several complaints were received during the year of excessive smoke emission all of which were thoroughly investigated.

The results obtained were not entirely satisfactory due in the main to lack of suitable fuel.

CAMPING SITES.

There are no camping sites in the City.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The offensive trades in the City include :—

One Fellmonger.

Three Rag and Bone dealers.

No nuisances were reported regarding these trades.

SHOPS.

Inspection work is carried out by the Additional Sanitary Inspector and the Shops' Inspector (part-time) working under the supervision of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

10. EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

On 1st July, 1950, a new bye-law made by the West Sussex County Council came into force.

The West Sussex County Council is now responsible for issuing certificates which authorise the employment of children and it also has the duty of enforcing and supervising the provisions of the new bye-law.

All enquiries should now be made to "The Director of Education, County Hall, Chichester".

The City Council's bye-law made in 1921 relating to the employment of children has now been revoked.

11. DOMESTIC SERVANTS REGISTRY OFFICES.

There are three Domestic Servants Registry Offices in the City and visits were made during the year under review. No complaints were received.

12. HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

There are no houses let in lodgings registered in the district.

13. COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There is one Common Lodging House in the City with accommodation for 24 beds.

14. PUBLIC MORTUARY.

A Public Mortuary situated in Spitalfield Lane is maintained by the Corporation and facilities are available for the holding of post mortems.

An agreement exists between the Corporation and the Chichester Rural District Council for the reception of bodies from their area.

A Part-time mortuary attendant is employed by the Corporation to assist at post mortems.

During the year 1950, 28 bodies were admitted as follows :—

	Reason for admission		Total
	Awaiting Burial	Post Mortem	
Chichester City	Nil	6	6
Chichester R.D.C. ..	5	17	22
Total	5	23	28

15. BYE-LAWS.

List of Bye-Laws in force in the City which relate to public health—

Number	Description	Date of confirmation
1	New Streets and Buildings	April, 1916
2	Common Lodging Houses	May, 1916
3	Markets	May, 1916
4	Mortuary	May, 1916
5	Nuisances	May, 1916
6	Offensive Trades	May, 1916
7	Slaughterhouses	May, 1916
8	Sanitary Conveniences	June, 1916
9	Dogs fouling footway	October, 1916
10	Houses let in lodgings	June, 1917
11	Buildings	February, 1919
12	Pleasure Fairs	February, 1919
13	Houses let in lodgings	May, 1919
14	Refuse Tips	October, 1919
15	Water—Prevention of waste, Undue consumption, Misuse or Contamination	March, 1950
16	Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air	July, 1950

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The following is a summary of the visits and inspections, etc., carried out by the Chief Sanitary Inspector and his Assistants during the year :—

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING ACTS.

Inspections	..	..	..	..	1,057
Complaints visits	251

HOUSING MANAGEMENT.

Visits (Housing Applications)	550
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FACTORIES ACT.

Factories	277
Bakehouses	42
Other Premises	49

MILK AND DAIRIES.

Dairies	26
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FOODSTUFFS.

Ice Cream Vendors and Manufacturers	52
Ice Cream sampling	25
Examination of unsound food	..	..	..	..	258

The following unsound food was condemned during 1950 :—

Cucis	..	..	9 lbs.	Jam, Marmalade, etc.	..	137 jars and tins
ke	..	..	187½ lbs.	Milk—Tinned	..	203 tins
icals	..	..	8 packets	Meat—tinned (various)	..	191 tins
ckens	..	..	46	Paste	..	3 jars
fee	..	..	3 bottles	Pickle	..	138 jars
dial	..	..	12 bottles	Potatoes	..	7 cwts.
tard Powder	..	..	12 packets	Prawns	..	58 lbs.
tes	..	..	24½ lbs.	Puddings—Tinned	..	6 tins
gs	..	..	83¾ dozen	Rabbits—Tinned	..	5 tins
gs	..	..	50 lbs.	Soups—Tinned	..	21 tins
h—Tinned	..	..	761 tins	Sauces	..	657 bottles
h—Wet	..	..	16 stone	Sausages	..	148 lbs.
our	..	..	13 bags	Spaghetti	..	8 tins
it—Tinned	..	..	97 tins	Vegetables—Tinned	..	265 tins.
ese	..	..	4			

Summary of visits and inspections, etc., carried out by the Chief Sanitary Inspector and his Assistants continued.

6. MEAT.

Government Slaughterhouses	296
Butchers' Shops	75

The following unsound food was condemned at Butchers' Shops :—

Beef—Home-killed ..	937 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	Corned Beef ..	1,081 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Beef—Imported ..	105 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Corned Mutton ..	6 lbs.
Mutton—Home-killed ..	90 lbs.	Ham—Tinned ..	13 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Mutton—Imported ..	30 lbs.	Luncheon Meat ..	46 lbs.
Pork—Home-killed ..	158 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.		

7. SHOPS ACTS.

Visits	467
Statutory Notices served	—
Complied with	—

8. EMPLOYMENT OF YOUNG PERSONS' ACTS.

Visits	244
--------------	-----

9. WATER SUPPLY.

Water Sampling	16
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10. OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Inspections	11
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11. INFECTIOUS DISEASE ENQUIRIES RE DISINFECTIONS, ETC.

General Visits	59
Suspected Food Poisoning (not confirmed)	25

12. RODENT CONTROL.

(a) Surface Infestations :—	
(i) Premises Inspected	224
(b) Infestations Dealt with :—	
(i) Private dwellings	143
(ii) Business Premises	45
(iii) Corporation Property	14
(c) Results of Treatments :—	
(i) Total Estimated Kill (M.O.F. Formula)	2,902
(ii) Bodies actually recovered	490
(d) Treatment of Sewers.	
(i) Number of Treatments	2
(ii) Number of manholes baited	53

13. ERADICATION OF BED BUGS AND OTHER VERMIN.

(a) Bed Bugs.	
(i) Council Houses	3
(ii) Other Premises	1
(b) Other Vermin.	
(i) Council Houses	1
(ii) Other Premises	3
(All infestations were disinfested satisfactorily).	

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Number of premises on register :—

Factories with power	..	..	..	91
Factories—non-power	..	..	..	50
Other premises	..	..	..	10
				151

INSPECTIONS.

Premises (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted (4)
Factories with mechanical power ..	157	—	—
Factories without mechanical power	120	—	—
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including out- workers' premises)	49	—	—
Total	326	—	—

DEFECTS FOUND

Particulars	Number of Defects				Number of defects in respect of which Prosecutions were Instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	1	1	—	1	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) :					
(a) Insufficient	2	—	—	2	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	—	2	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences (not including offences relating to Homework)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	5	3	—	5	—

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